allowed to cause an epidemic."

NO NEW CASES IN MEMPHIS. ONE DEATH IN MISSISSIPPI-THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REALTH AT WORK-QUARANTINE ORDERED

Telegrams from Memphis say that there was no new case of yellow fever there yesterday. People continue to leave, however, and 5,000 went in one day. One death has occurred at Water Valley, in Mississippi. Little Rock, Galveston and other cities have ordered a quarantine against Memphis. The National Board of Health has issued a circular to the Southern health authorities.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH. NO NEW CASES AT MEMPHIS-A DEATH IN MISSIS-

SIPPI-THE PERIL OF MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, July 11.-There have been no new developments to-day, and a general feeling of confidence is being experienced. The panic of yesterday has greatly subsided. Everything this morning is quiet and serene. The sick members of Judge Ray's family are doing well. No spread of the disease is anticipated. It is estimated that fully 5,000 people departed from the city yesterday. The midnight trains of the Louisville, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads last night were crowded to suffocation. Both roads sent out double trains, and yet were unable to accommedate all who wished to leave. Many were compelled to remain over until

The Little Rock Railroad sent out its last train at noon, the authorities of Little Reck having informed the railread officials that a quarantine would be established on all trains leaving Memphis after that

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Up to 3 p. m. to-day only one death from yellow fever has been reported to the National Board of Health, that one being at Water Valley, Miss.

10 P. M.-No new cases or deaths to report. Many who intended leaving the city have con-Many who intended leaving the city have con-cluded to remain and await further developments. As far as can be ascertained the following cities and towns have quarautined against Memphist New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Pine Burl, Norfolk, Oxford and Holly Springs. At a mass meeting of the citizens of Brownsville, Tenn., held to-day, it was unaumously resolved not to interfere with the running of trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railway.

THE CITIES CLOSING THEIR GATES. A PROMPT AND GENERAL QUARANTINE ORDERED AGAINST MEMPHIS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11 .- The yellow fever news from Memphis creates profound excitement here. Little Rock is in excellent sanitary condition. Nevertheless, the Board of Health met to-day and resolved that no train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad shall be permitted to enter the quarantine limits, five miles east of the city, after 12 o'clock to-day. Health officers were ordered to be placed on the Iron Mountain Road. Dr. Collum was appointed to meet incoming Memphis trains, and Mayor Fletcher was requested to appoint a a sufficient number of sanitary policemen to be placed under the control of Sanitary Oilicer Patrick Morrison. Numerous anxious inquiries by telegraph from neighboring cities of the State are made to the Board of Health, looking to a full cooperation with the Little Rock officers.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 11.—The Board of Health declared a quarantine against Memphis last evening, and freight from that point will not be allowed to enter the city, while passengers will be admitted only at the expiration of twenty days from the date of their departure from Memphis. The Board also passed a resolution that vessels from healthy ports utside the tropics shall be forbidden to touch at

Key West.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—The Mayor of this city has quarantined all freight and passengers from Memphis. The proclamation will appear in to-morrow morning's Advertiser.

THE NATIONAL BOARD. A NOTE TO THE SOUTHERN HEALTH AUTHORITIES AGREED UPON.

to-day the following was agreed upon :

to-day the following was agreed about:

The following meneranda are transmitted for the purpose of securing, when necessary, a speedy execution of the provi on in the Act of Congress of June 2, 1879, requiring the Not enal Board of Health to "esoperate with add, so far as it havfully may, aid State and multi-pal Boards of Health in the execution and enforcement of the rutes and regulations of each Boards, to prevent the introduction of cohundous and infection diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and from one State late another."

First—All communications to this ligard pertinent to the matter included within the above provision should be made by State or muoreign Beards of Health, and not otherwise.

Second—Such communications should present the subject matter sufficiently in detail to enable this Board to exercise a discretion as to the expediency of congreting or aiding therein, specifying, amongst other taxars, the duties of any effects the appointment of rayment of whom is requested.

operating the duties of any efficers the appointment or rayment of whom is requested.

Third-Official information should be given therein of the adoption by such State or municipal floard of any rules and regulations that have been recommended in such case by this Board, and of any other State or municipal rules and regulations that appear to be necessary for the purpose in question.

The National Board was taken quite unawares by | flation, and could get out more easily." the reports from Memphis. It had no information on the subject until the arrival of the press reports. This was a Indicrous side, because one of the first things the Board did after its organization was to resolve formally that it would give no information would be likely to give the information to the press. So when the members read all about Memphis in the newspapers first, and then rushed their messengers off to the newspaper offices to see if they could hear anything further about their specialty, there was a laugh at the expense of the Board.

NO FEARS FOR NEW-YORK. THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY AND THE

THAT THE CITY IS SAFE. Health Commissioner Janeway was asked fears, and he did not expect that New-York would ever suffer seriously from the Southern seourge. The ever soffer seriously from the Southern scourge. southery system now in use here, he thought, was so if any cases were imported from the South. The conditions of climate and atmospheric change would always

"What is for present condition of the city as regards healthfulness t^{α} he was asked.

The city was never in a better condition at this season of the year. The mortality record for the season thus for is most encouraging, when compared with the this city occurs during the first three weeks of July in each year. This is on account of the heat, which produces diarrheal troubles. Toward the close of July the nights usually become cooler. Last week 752 persons died in the city, and this week the number of deaths will be about 700. The records show that during the correond week of July, 1877, the number was 825, and in 1876 it was 973. During the third week of July, 1876, the deaths in this city numbered 1,293. Of this number 616 were caused by diarrhocal troubles. The Summer of 1872 was unusually trying. During the first two weeks of July in that year no less than 2,613 persons died here. The weather during the present season has been very favorable, and if we do not have a succession of hot nights before August we may expect that the city mortality will be unusually low for the entire year."

"What precautions are being taken to prevent yellow fever from obtaining a foothold here this Summer ?" "No precautions are needed other than those now taken to prevent the spread of smail-pox and other con-tagious diseases, except that the quarantine regulations should be enforced with the atmost rigor. Yellow fever yellow fever here the seeds of the disease are always brought from the South. The harbor is guarded carefully, and although we cannot well have inland quarantines, Now-York is protected by other cities which have such quarantines, and through when travellers and baggare must pass when they come here from any infected Southern point by railroad. Occasionally, of course, we

may expect that some one bearing the seeds of the diswill slip through. Such cases happen every year, and we need not be surprised nor alarmed if we have ome isolated cases of yellow fever in the city before the season is over. During the time that the heat was causing much trouble last year, and while the Southers States were panic stricken with the scourge, we had a few cases of yellow fever in the city, but they were not

THE PORT WELL PROTECTED. Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of this port, was asked yesterday if there was any reason to fear that

yellow fever might reach this city.
"Not the slightest," replied the doctor with the utmost earnestness. "I don't know how the disease is spreading in the South; but there is certainly not the spreading in the South; but there is certainly not the harbor. No extra precautions are being taken now; for the greatest care is always exercised to guard against the introduction of the disease. The fever has broken out rather early this year in Memphis, but it has not appeared on the vessels as early as it did last year. From Jine 20, 1578, to the middle of September there were always some cases in the hospital. I don't believe we were without a case for three days. We have had several cases this year on salling vessels from Hayana. They have been immediately sent to the hospital. There are only four cases in the hospital now, and they are all convolescent. I receptize fully the necessity for caution in looking after the rever, and I never intrust that part of the business to my deputies, but watch it esserily myself. Any germs of the disease that is in a period leaving an infected port will fully develop in five days. For that reason we compel all vessels to be out at sea at least five days before they can enter the period that sea at least five days before they can enter the period have to remain in the lower bay for twenty-lear of birty-six hours, before they can start up for the enty, we can easily tell if they have the disease on board. It comes from Hayana, and fexpect the disease is yellow lever; but the paticular will be prompily cared for. One of my deputies is down there now inspecting it. I don't see how it is possible for the fever to reach this poor from Memphis. The passengers would have tog oby the way of New-Orienns, and that early is properly quarantined against Memphis."

"Do you entertain any fears that the fever might be brought to the city by rull?"

"None whatever. If a person intends leaving an infected district, especially if he is anxious to guard against the fever, he generally makes an entire change of clotning. Then be is not takely to carry the fever with him. It takes at least three days to reach the city, that the same of the passent of the passent of the passent of the passent hadow of a chauce of its reaching this city through the harbor. No extra precautions are being taken now; for

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

VIEWS OF MINISTER KASSON. GENERAL GEANT THE CHOICE OF THE NORTHWEST

FOR PRESIDENT-SOUTHERN SUPREMACY IN CONGRESS-DEATH OF THE GREENBACK PARTY. John A. Kasson, United States Minister to Austria, is at the Brevoort House. He will leave early next week for Washington to receive his instructions from the State Department. On July 30 he expects to sail again for his post, the duties of which ne has so far found very agreeable, both on account of the attractiveness of Vienna and the cordial reception extended to him m official circles. On beag asked for a statement of the present political situation in Austria, he replied that his obligations to the Department at Washington and official courtesy would prevent his talking to the news-papers on Austrian affairs. He hesitated also to give his opinions of the political situation at home, of the country to a foreign State placed him rather outside of the field of political discussion. His remarks on several points, however, will have considerable interest. Being asked what was the situa-

"The success of the resumption scheme has done much to harmonize factions in Iowa, and the Green-back-Republicans are being drawn back into the old ranks again. I always felt that the sooner resumption was effected the better, but there has been much opposition to the scheme in the West. Now, I think, very few Greenbackers would be desirous of returning to the greenback basis. There is a feeling, however, among many, that they would be benefited by a large increase of the amount of coin in circulation, on the principle that if money were to be had more easily prices would go up and those who are still in debt would be buoyed up by the in-

tion among the political parties of his own State, he

"What effect has been produced in Iowa by the

extra session of Congress ?" "It has aroused the Republicans of the State. This attempt to replace the legislation designed to secure the results of the war by new legislation of its operations to the press or to any one who dictated by Southern Democrats has made an issue which transcends all other issues, and on which the Republican party will rally its full strength. There is a very strong feeling in Iowa against the drift of affairs at Washington,"

" How does this color the Presidential question ?" "There are several men who are highly thought of, but I do not think I am overstating the fact when I say that the great majority of people in Iowa are looking in the direction of General Grant, RESLIN OFFICER OF THE PORT CONFIDENT The financial question, and, more than this, the domination of Southern leaders in Congress, is leading them to seek a strong man for a leader. They If he had may fears of an epidemic of yellow fever in this | feel that with General Grant in the Presidential chair they can go to bed trusting that they will wake up in the morning and find the material and political interests of the country safe. They do not mingle adulation with their praise of General Grant. They do not say that he has no faults, and that he has not made mistakes. But they believe that he is honest and capable, and that with enlarged experience and new and better surroundings, he can serve them much better than before." " Is there any farce in the third term objec-

tions ?" "None whatever now, since another administration has intervened. The third term argument is apparently dead; the gravity of the real issue has wholly obscured it. There can be little question that the third term objection was intended to apply to consecutive terms of office. There is a law in Switzerland that no President shall hold office for two consecutive times. But after another administration has intervened an ex-President may become a candidate again. By this rule the chief executive cannot use the machinery of government to perpet-

nate his power." "Would Secretary Sherman be the second choice

of the Iowa Republicans !" "I think not. He has been very successful with resumption and is a strong man, but Blaine is very well thought of out there. However, as I said, party feeling is turning unmistakably toward General Grant, and I believe that his name would draw a great many men out of the Democratic ranks on the present issue. The sentiment in Iowa is more or less shared, probably, by the Republicans of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio; in

Northern Republicans will do as much, so far as it hes in the power of the General Government, for the development of the material resources of the South as for any other section of the country. There is strong opposition to subsidies of all kinds, but they would subsidize a line of steamships from a Southern port as quickly as they would from a Northern port. What they do object to is this allowing the South to direct the policy of the General Government, the first step toward which is the overthrow of principles and established egislation that have cost them so much and are heid so dear. They realize that the fortunes of war gave them advantages which have resulted in growth of population and wealth and every element of strength, to which the South offers, proportionately, no comparison. They feel, consequently, that they have the right to lead in the affairs of the General Government, and since the South leads the Democratic party, the only escape from Southern domination is through the success of the Republican party."

"How do you explain the complete subserviency of Northern Democrats to their Southern Democrats of their party. They have imposed rules of party action that give them control even where they are numerically the weaker. For instance, in the National Convention, where the representation is by States, the South would be without influence were thou for the rule which makes a two-thirds majority necessary for the choice of a Presidential candidate.

States, the South would be without influence were it not for the rule—which makes a two-thirds majority necessary for the choice of a Presidential candidate. The South, being a little more than one-third, thereby compels the Northern Democrats to make a choice to their hising. Now, in Congress, the Southern Democrats are numerically stronger than the Northern Democrats. They have made the caucas their instrument of party rule and discipline, and so long as the Northern Democrats allow themselves to be hound by a caucans, so long will the Southern members lead them by the nose; and by that means a section of the country far inferior in point of population and wealth controls legislation affecting the larger interests of a much greater section. The only remedy the North has for this state of affairs is to send more Democrats from the North than are sent from the South, or to send Democrats who will be independent and refuse to be governed by a cancus, or to restore the Republican majority in Congress. The sway Southern Democrats have always held and seem always likely to hold over the Democrats of the North will prove a vital element of strength to the Republican party, and keep it generally, in power, both in the White House and in Congress.

THREE HEAVY EXPLOSIONS.

THE CALAMITY AT BODIE. FIVE TONS OF GIANT POWDER IN THE MAGAZINE-EIGHT MEN CERTAINLY KILLED AND FORTY

WOUNDED. SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 .- The magazine which exploded at the Bodie Mine contained five tons of giant powder. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The hoisting works of the old shaft of the Standard were demolished and set on fire. The fiames extended to the shaft, but were soon extinguished. The new shaft and hoisting works and mill are uninjured, and are running as usual. There is pienty of ore on hand to keep the mill going until the works of the old shaft are repaired. The building of the Summit Mine is completely demoltshed, and those of McCilnton, Bodie, and Dudley are slightly damaged. Many boarding-houses, restaurants,

and other buildings were more or less shattered. The following persons were victims of the explosion: The following persons were varied to the filled-Frank Fyde, Thomas Flaherty, William O'Brien, Charles Mailey, miner, who entered the magazine lust before the explosion; Hugh McMillan, enganeer, reported with both eyes blown out and skuil fractured, now dead; John McCarthy, and two others un-

known.

Waunded-Jack Dempsey, badly; H. H. Hernsast, shahily; — Pyle, badly ant in the Standard bearding-house; Mrs. Saend, slightly; Dautel McDonald, lumberman; Alex. McGregor, Hugh McMinan, Ir., J. C. Shreves, Mrs. Sany, severely; A. D. Pierce, slightly; Thomas Muruby, arm fractured; Mr. and Mrs. Conff., shahily; — Sulivara, the engineer at the Standard meline, both eyes slown out and stull fractured; Wilsiam Hedge, a leg broken; Thomas Gill, hart in the face; Richard Palmer, burt in the arm and body; James Hyckey, the foreman, hurt in the fort and otherwise severely injured; Mrs. McKinney and her child, buried in the ruins of her house, and extricated with difficulty; John McMillan, buried in his cabin, and taken out shahily injured.

As far as heard from, there are eight persons known

to be dead and over forty wounded, with the prospect that many of them will die from their injuries. A Chinaman was buried under the rulus, but his body has not

and searching for the remains of loved ones. It is probable that many were blown into the air and their recains scattered broadcast. Everything is being done Union building has been turned into a hospital, and is itied with the killed and wounded, and Masons and Odd-

ings of all.

The snock was scarcely felt under ground. At the 300 level, the men felt a slight far, but paid small attention to it. Fortunately the drifts had fust been connected, so that no injury was done to anyone below the ground. The shock was felt on the surface at a distance of twenty miles, as was learned by telegraph from Bridgeport. A Coroner's jury has been impanelled, and an inquest will be held as soon as possible.

A FACTORY BOILER BURSTS. TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN BALTIMORE, TWO

MEN KILLED AND EIGHT MEN WOUNDED. BALTIMORE, July 11 .- A destructive boiler explosion occurred this morning about 7 o'clock in the planing mill and box factory of Adams & Setzer, No. 6 Low-st. The brick boiler-house and a three-story brick building adjoining, used as a box factory, were completely wrecked, not a brick being left standing, the woodwork being broken into kindling-wood. A portion of the wall of the main factory, a large brick building 200 feet by 40 feet, and five stories high, immediately fronting the boller-house, and between thirty and forty feet in width, was blown out from the bottom to the un per story, and the contents of the building were completely wrecked. A portion of the boiler was carried seyond Exeter-st., two squares distant. Large plateglass fronts and windows for the distance of two

squares were demolished. At the time of the secident few hands were in the factories, or the loss of life would have been serious. August Setzer, one of the proprietors, and Henry Ulrich, the engineer, were instantly killed, and their lodles sadly disfigured. Six or eight persons are said to have been injured, some seriously, and have been taken to

espital.

damage is now estimated at \$20,000. No other
athan the two siready mentioned were found in The damage is now estimated at \$20,000. No ofned bodies than the two aiready mentioned were found in clearing away the wrock. The wounded, who were taken to the bospital, were John Carle, skull fractured, supposed fatally; John Henkle, seriously, in the head; Henry Goldman, Alfred Ingersoil, Joseph Mielael, Henry Gorde, Win. Woody and David Wroten, badly bruised and cut, but not dangerously injured.

A jury of inquest was summoned and adjourned until Monday, when the investigation into the cause of the Monday, when the expication will begin.

A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 11 .- At 5 o'clock this afternoon an explosion occured at Oliver's powder mill near Laurel Run station. Wm. White-

bread, John McKeal and James Borns were fatally, and Free Steele and Wm. Kidney seriously, Injured. The mill was only slightly damaged. The cause of the acci-

THE BATTLE-FLAGS OF CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Conn., July 11 .- The 17th of ptember, the analyersary of the battle of Antietam, has been selected by the State authorities for the transfer of the battle-flags of the State from the arsenal to the new Capitol, where they will thereafter be displayed. Most of the regiments will hold their reunions here on

A FLURRY IN PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO, July 11.-The rapid decline in provisions in the past two days has almost caused a panic in the market, and commission men have been called upon for heavy margins. It is reported that the demand on T. J. Morton, dealer in provisions, has been not less than \$60,000. He has been doing a large com-mission business with the South,

BOSION, July 11.—The 300 lasters in the shoe-works at Natick are demanding an advance of 10 per cent on the present prices, and there is every prospect of a strike to-mortow.

GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 11.—Governor Holling arrived here this morning, and is longing at the Hygela Hotel. He pand a visit to General Getty, and was received with the customary satutes.

with the customary satutes.

THE COD-FISHERY SUCCESSFUL.

St. John, N. B., July 11.—The cod-lishery along the New-Brunswick shore from Shippegan to Caraquet is un acceptionally good this year. Beats are averaging 2,000 to 2,000, and some even taking as high as 4,000 fish per trip.

GREAT STORM IN CANADA.

SARNIA, Ont., July 11.—A terrific storm, of about afteen minutes duration, passed over here at noon to-day, doing considerable danage to buildings. The crops in this vicinity suffered severely, being leveled with the ground. The storm came across the river from the direction of Port Burch, Michigan.

THE LONDON STAGE.

BERNHARDT, KELLOGG AND NILSSON. MLLE. BERNHARDT AND HER CRITICS-MISS KEL-LOGG ACCORDED A CORDIAL WELCOME-MME. NILSSON APPEARS IN "LOHENGRIN"-JULES CLARETIE ADMIRES IRVING-PROSPECTS OF A

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 27 .- It is stated in a society journal-one of those journals about which Mr. Labouchere modestly said in court the other day he knew nothing-that Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has been offered \$400,000 and all expenses paid, to give a series of representations in the United States. It is not stated who offered it, nor how he expects to get his money back. Mme. Christine Nilsson was content with half the sum, and lost half of that by unlacky investments. But of the fact that Mile. Bernhardt is going to America there is no doubt. You had the announcement a fortnight ago on her own authority.

The same journal remarks upon the social honors paid to Mile. Bernhardt, saying that there is dismay among the professors of precedent, and that horror sits upon the soul of the compilers of peerages. This dismay and horror arose from the fact that at of a duke and the wife of a duke's son, the host, disregarding all the sacred canons, took the actress down to dinner before all the titled ladies. The effect, remarks this chronicler, was stupendous. I can only say that I witnessed a similar performance at any rate-was not stupendous at all. It was accepted as the most natural thing in the world. The laws of social precedence in England are precise, no doubt, and perfectly well defined. But they are also elastic, and admit of certain relaxations, one ers. A distinguished foreigner has no rank in the English scale, and therefore may have any rank. If you once admit that Mile. Bernhardt was a proper guest to be asked-as these ladies did admit, by going to dinner to meet her, knowing that she had been asked—the rest follows easily. One of them who was thus passed over in the actress's favor, straightway invited her to lunch; which does not look as if she took the slight much to heart. I do

Although it is a week since that scene at the Gaiety Theatre where Mile. Bernbardt failed to play in "L'Etrangère," the journals are still busy with it; and the aggrieved and disappointed audience are still talking of their hard fate. A column or two of correspondence on the subject has already appeared; two letters from Mile. Bernhardt herself appearing among the rest. This lady's efforts with the pen have not hitherto been reckoned a great success, but there is no want of cleverness in the letters now published with her signature. She declares that up to 11 o'clock on the morning of Saturday she had hoped to be able to play; then the vomiting of blood set in afresh, and she sent word to M. Mayer that she could not acc. She regrets that M. Mayer, who gave no notice to the public, but allowed people to send away their carriages and take their places in the theatre, did not send some not the custom in Paris, says Mile, Sarah, but then no more is it the custom to cast a doubt on the actuality of her illness. The correspondent whose letter calls out her reply, speaks of her nerves" as the cause of the failure. "In truth," retorts she, "I never was more aware of their existence than when I read his letter." Elsewhere she writes that to have refused would have been a belise, and she assures her editorfriend that whatever else she may be, she is not bete. Nor is she, but it is still possible to believe that she thought herself entitled, in her capacity of spoiled child and darling of the public, to take a liberty which her physical condition did not absoluxely require. Perhaps, after all, it was required. It is certain that on the previous evening she was grave-square. It is said-which may or may not be true-that she went afterward to a gathering more ows are active in their efforts to alleviate the suffer-sot all. day. One has heard before now of what comes from burning the candle at both ends and in the middle. There must be a limit even to Mile, Sarah Bernhardt's endurance. She is endowed with one of those nervous organizations which seem coriously delicate, yet curiously under the control of the will. As she herself says, she acted in "Hernani" in the evening which followed the afternoon disappointment only because had resolved to act, and nothing but

the force of her resolve carried her through the last seene. I saw her play two acts of "Phèdre" at a private house on Monday. She was so much ex-hausted at the end that when called out she could only totter across the stage. I have seen the same thing happen in Paris at the Théâtre Français, and those who know her best say that this is no affectation. Yet on Monday she had so far recovered within half an hour as to be able to play Zanetto in M. Coppeè's "Le Passant"-a strolling minstre part which she created at the Odéon ten years ago but which I don't remember to have heard of her-

giving at the Français. The production of "Aida" at Her Majesty's Theatre has brought Miss Kellogg prominently before the London public. Mr. Mapleson mounted the opera in a style of great splendor. The scenery was so good that the scene-painter-I am sorry I don't know his name-was called out at the beginning of each act, and the costumes and other appointments were in keeping with the scenery. You have had opportunities in New-York of judging for yourself the merits of Miss Kellogg's impersonation of the title-rôle, and I need only speak of the reception it met with at the bands of a publie which prides itself on its critical disposition. Her success was, to say the least, doubtful during the first two acts. From neryousness or some other cause, Miss Kellogg was not in full possession of her voice. Matters mended in the third, when she sang and acted with such spirit as to secure a call before the curtain amid general applause. I hear she was in still better form at the second representation. The papers have taken little note of her first shortcomings, and have welcomed her return to the London stage with much cordiality. They agree in describing even the first night as a genuine success. The opera is announced for several repetitions, and has taken its place as one of the standard attractions of Mr. Mapleson's theatre. Mme, Trebelli's brilliant singing and acting as Amneris, and the general care in the production, with the splendors of the mise ca scene, contribute

much to its popularity. Mme. Gerster was to have appeared this week in 'Dinorah," but her illness has compelled a postconement. Mme. Nilsson has been singing in 'Faust," and last night for the first time this season as Elsa in "Lohengrin," before the most crowded house I have seen, thought not perhaps the most brilliant. It was an "extra night," and it is on subscription nights that the most fashionable audiences are commonly assembled. Nevertheless, the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and, as usual, divided the attention of the house with the performers on the stage. The Princess was in mourning, as all the Court is, for Prince Louis Napoleon, but Court mourning does not prohibit the wearing of diamonds, a string of which encircled her throat on a black velvet ribbon. You cannot but notice how strong a hold this lady has on the public affection and admiration. No face is more familiar to the Londen world than hers, and, on the whole, none wears so well. No one of the younger, and, in these days, more talked-of beauties, has superseded her-not one of them is, when all is said, so beautiful a woman as the Princess of Wales; while in distinction of manner not one of them approaches her

Last night she was moking her best. So was Mme. Nilsson, who sang with wonderful energy and brilplaney during the two acts which were all that I could stay to hear.

At Covent Garden, the latest sensation is a new French baritone, M. Lassalle, who is reported as having carried off more than half the honors on the first production of "L'Africaine" with Mme. Patti as the heroine. Mme. Patti is none the less the constant attraction at this house, and, so long as Mme. Albani-Gye devotes herself to maternal cares, emains without a rival. It is not till next season, I believe, that the Canadian prima-donna is to reappear. Mr. Gye will then, it is said, reduce the strength of his company, and give but three nights of opera a week, of which Patti will have two and Albani one. Mr. Mapleson's tactics at present are quite different. He advertises a performance for every night of next week, with a concert or two thrown in by way of keeping his artists in voice. At both houses the competition of the Comédie Française has been feit. The hard times have also diminished audiences a little, but on the whole the season prom-

ises to be a fairly good one. A French critic of capacity, M. Jutes Claretie, has been visiting the Lyceum to see Mr. Irving in Richelieu, and praises the performance without stint. He is particularly impressed by the imaginative and artistic quality of Mr. Irving's delineation of the Cardinal. To M. Claretie the acting must have been more or less in the nature of a pantomime. He can hardly possess a knowledge of English sufficient to enable him to criticise Mr. Irving's elocution very closely. For the purpose of forming a favorable judgment on this distinguished actor, such an inability is a distinct advantage. Mr. Irving's weakest point is his diction, and one who knows enough of the play to follow it in outline, and judge his acting as most of us judge the acting on the operatic stage, may really think it finer than those can who are compelled to recognize Mr. Irving's incomprehensible eccentricities of articulation. They do not mend with time, unhappily, nor can it be hoped that the example of French actors, whom a proportion of their English audiences can only understand with effort, will make Mr. Irving's public more exacting. In pursuance of his programme, he once more put "Charles First" on the Lyceum stage last night. I could not witness the performance, nor is Mr. Wills's play one that I care to see too often. It is a royalist libel on Cromwell. But Mr. Irving's friends who were present speak of his personation of the "martyred" king as a new triumph for the actor, and Miss Ellen Terry's Henrietta Maria receives the customary tribute of unstinted landation from her admirers.

THE NEW JUDICIAL ACT.

MARSHALS TO BE CAUTIONED ABOUT THEIR EX PENSES-THE COURTS WAITING FOR A COPY OF

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- A circular prepared by the Attorney-General, and now in the hands of the printer, will be issued in a day or so, setting forth that the Judicial Appropriation act for the present fiscal year itemizes all court expenses. The different items will be quoted and directions will be given to marshals to make their requisitions for funds in accordance therewith. The circular will caution these officers against applying money received for one grade of service to that of another grade. Judging from information received at the Department of Justice up to date. the United States Marshals intend to proceed with the duties of their offices, and undoubtedly anticipate relimbursement by Congress.

Owing to the inability of the Department to supply judges of the several courts with official copies of the new law (the bill not having been disposed of until the last day of the extra session of Congress, thereby making it impossible to print the required number of copies for distribution earlier), considerable embarrassment appears to have been occasioned with regard to the mode of drawing jurors in conformity with the provisions of the Judicial Act, in courts which should convene this month. On account of not receiving an official copy of the law, the term of the Tennessee Court has been pestponed until September statement, there are reasons for believing that other States will follow this course in order that the requirements of the new law may be fully understood before business is proceeded with under its

dictation.
The Judge of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, about to convene on account of not being in possession of the text of the new law, ordered the deputy-marshal to summon the jurors under the old law. Upon calling at the Department to-day and receiving a copy of the act, the Deputy-Marshal expressed an opinion the act, the Deputy-Marshal expressed an opinion that it would not be safe to proceed under the old law, in face of the provisions contained in the new one, hence it is not unlikely that this court will follow the example set by the State of Tennessee, and postpone its term until Fall.

Copies of the new law will be forwarded by the Department as rapidly as possible, now that they

VIOLENCE OF A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

Officer Michael Travers, of the Eighth Preclust, entered the liquor store of Martin Maddigan, No. 9 Fulton st., Brooklyn, last evening, and had 80 cents worth of drinks, for which he refused to pay. Sergeant

A PLANET DISCOVERED BY PETERS.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 11.-Professor Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., announces the discovery by himself on July 10, 1879, of a planet of the eleventh magnitude in July 10, 1813, of a seventeen hours twenty-one minutes right ascension seventeen hours twenty-one minutes South declination with a daily motion of five minutes South.

Secretary Smithsonian Institution

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A CHILD IN A TUE OF HOT WATER.

SCRANION, Penn., July 11.—A young child of Thomas Dorgae, of Hyde Perk, Penn., fell into a tub of boiling water yesterday, and was latally scattled. KEROSENE STILL EXPLOSIVE.

SCRANTON, Penn. July 11.—Mrs. Thomas Williams, wife of a miner living in Bellevne, was burned to death this morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

THE FALL OF A STOCK-HOUSE.
YOUNGSTOWON, Onto, July 11.—The stock-house
of the Himrod Furnace Company fed in this morning. Loss
bout 26,000. Five men were injured, none of them, how-

OFF THE WHARF AT EDDYVILLE. OFF THE WHARF AT EDDYVILLE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 11.—A horse attached to a wagon, in which a woman named Commor was scated, backed off the wharf into the dock at Eddyville, this afternoon. The woman was drowned.

A WOMAN WHO MAY SURVIVE FIFTEEN WOUNDS.

A WOMAN WHO MAN HARTFORD, Count, July 11.—In a fit of jealousy this morning John Herr, a German baker, stabled Henry Meistering, and then wounded his wire afteen times. Neither of the victims is dead, and possibly both will recover. Neither of the victims is dead, and possibly both will recover.

THE EXPLOSION OF A CHEMICAL PREPARATION.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—The explosion of a
chemical preparation in the jewelry enamelling shop of wa
terman W. Dexter, at Pawlucket to-day, caused the very sorious burning of Herbert Dexter, and set the building on fire.

Loss §700.

Loss \$700.

A LOCOMOTIVE DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 11.—Train No. 15 of
the Lebigh Valley Railroad, which left here at 2:35 a.m., ran
nto a misplaced switch, and the engine west down the emankment, tilling Augustus Heller, the engineer, and the
reman, Ed. Knult. No one else was hart.

A PRIGHTFUL DEATH IN A FACTORY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—Joseph Powers, age
twenty years, an empoye in the Rhode Island dieachery, in
attempting this morning to shift a beit, while the shafting
was running at full ageed, was caught in the machinery and
instantly killed, his body being terribly mangled.

instantly killed, his body being terriory manged.

A BRISK ARGUMENT ON THE LOUISIANA PLAN.
LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., July 11.—Postmaster
Austin was killed by Squire Luck, of West Carroll, to-day,
and S. D. Austin, Iv., Parish Jindze, was mortally wounded.
W. H. Smith, colored, who was crossing the street during
the molec, was struck, it is alleged, by a stray bellet and in-

stantif killed.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—Thomas Blackey,
master of the bark Florence and Margaret, British, which
cleared from this port for Glasgow on June 25, and recorned
to Smithville with a broken chronometer on the 4th Instant,
came to this city, and was found dead in bed to day. The
Coronor's Jury found that he came to his death by an overdose of laudanum, administered by the own hand.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

THE FINAL HEATS ROWED. MURRAY, MUMFORD AND THE HILLSDALES THE WIN-

NERS-THE MICHIGAN CREWS DISQUALIFIED. The last heats of three important races were rowed yesterday at Saratoga. The final heat of the junior single sculls was won by Murray, Jackson being second. In the senior single sculls decisive heat, Mumford was declared the winner. In the final heat of the four-oars, the Michigan crews rowed wildly, and another race was ordered without them. In this the Hillsdales won, making better time by three seconds than the best made on Thursday.

THE THIRD DAY'S RACING. FINE WEATHER-CONSIDERABLE INTEREST MANI-

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. 1
SARATOGA, July 11.-The good luck which attended the first two days of the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen lasted through this, the third day. If Wednesday and Thursday were good days for rowing, this was better still. Early in the morning there was a good deal of wind, and at Moon's, at the foot of the lake, it seemed at about 9 o'clock as though the water would be so rough that the races would have to be postponed. But as the day went on, the wind began to go down instead of rising, as is the general rule, so that at half-past 10 o'clock, when the first race began, the lake was almost as smooth as a looking-glass. Three better days for rowing have not often been seen in succession on the same course, and if the National Association does not hold its regattas at Saratoga permanently it will not have learned much from experience. Courses where there can be had three days of clear water are very rare, and when the unrivalled hotel accommodations of Saratoga are also taken into consideration, it seems evident enough that the National Association cannot find a better place for its annual regattas, which, in view of the remarkable success of this year's, seem destined to become the best of any.

incomparably the best of the whole. This was of course natural, for the final heats of the three most important races of the regatta were to be rowed off, and it was in these that the greatest interest centred. Such a collection of oarsmen has never been seen in America, not only from their numbers, but from their individual excellence, which was so marked that no one could foresee with even moderate certainty who would be the winner. The performances of the men yesterday gave but little indication of what they might do to-day, for the times of the different crews were very unequal, and when the likelihood of accidents was considered-such as might come from bad steering, or a broken stretcher, or a disordered sliding-seatnobody was rash enough to make confident surmises as to what may be done. There was really no besting, and the most experienced judges confessed themselves all at sea as to who was going to come out ahead in the different events. Most of the best parsmen on the continent were entered in these races, and genuine

Each day of this regatta has been more interest-

ing than that which preceded it, and to-day was

interest was evinced throughout. The first race was the final heat of the junior single sculls. The two first men in each of the trial heats started, so that Seyfert, Murray, of the Elizabeths, of Portsmouth, Ya.: Burt. Brown, the Union Springs mulatto, and Jackson, of the Palisade Club, mulatto, and Jackson, of the Palisade Club, were those who came to the line. The race was expected to prove a very close contest between Murray, who had distinguished himself as winner of heats in both funior and senior single sculls, and Brown, who is said to be a pupil of Charies Courtney, the famous Union Springs carsman, whose defeat (if it were really a defeat) at Lachine last Antumn by Haalan, caused so much dissatisfaction in this country. But rowing is an uncertain business, after all. Murray did win, it is true, in 10 min, 1½ sec., but Brown was not second. Murray had things pretty much his own way, and the race was really for second place, where Brown was beaten quite handily by Jackson's. The result of the race was a great surprise to every one, for somehow or another a notion was son's. The reaction was almost inventible, and its general that Brown was almost inventible, and its was even said that he ought to be ranked as a professional, and not allowed to row as an amateur, having acted as the trainer of Courtney, or something of the sort. However, these may have been only ramors, and at any rate, since he did not win, no protest was entered against him.

The second race was the final heat of the senior single sculls. Murray, as winner of a trial heat, was in the race, but he was exhausted by the junior singles contest and did not start, so that Holmes, of Pawtucket, Rathbone, of the New-York Athletic Cinb, Phillips, of the Tritons, and Musgrove and Musnford, both from New-Orleans, were the only starters. Here again the prophets found themselves at fault. Rathbone was the favorite, and it was generally supposed that he would win, though not without a hard struggle. But Rathbone was used up by his trial heat and by the hard race that he had to row yesterday in the pair-coars, and it was only because many members of his club and other men who were interested in the race uraced him strongly that he consented to row at all. Holmes was the favorite with another set, and his rowing showed that he was worth all he was supposed to be. Musgrove and Musnford are old rivals at New-Orleans, In the race, Rathbone got off first, closely followed by Holmes, Holmes went ahead quickly, and at the end of the three-quarters was still leading. Both he and Rathbone got out of their water, and Holmes founded the Athletic man and was disqualified therefor. Eathbone got disgusted, apparently, and almost storped rowing. Holmes kept in advance and finished a couple of lengths ahead of Mumford, who was, however, declared winner, with Phillips second and Musgrove a good third. Musgrove made a fine spart at the finish, but was unable to take second place.

But brilliant and exciting as were the two first Holmes, of Pawticket, Rathbone, of the New-

But brilliant and exciting as were the two first races, the last one of the day, the finat heat of the four-ears, was the central point of interest. There four-oars, was the central point of interest. There was general uncertainty as to who would win it. The Shoe-was-case-mettes were preferred by some people and the Wahwahsums by others. The Atalantas were strong favorites before the race, they were mable to start, Eastis, their stroke, being disabled by sunstroke yesterday. It would not be easy to tell who started best, but this did not make much difference, for the two favorite crews managed to get themselves into confusion at an early stage of the race. The "Shoes" pulled all out of their course and fouled the Edzaboths inside of half a mile from the start, and the "Wahs" ran away into the Mutuals' course and fouled them. No. 2 of the Hillsdales broke the siding-seat on the last quarter, and his crew went flying off to the west side of the course and fouled the "Shoes," who were already disqualified for fouling the Ebzabeths. Although the "Shoes" came in ahead, the referre very properly declared in no race, and disqualifying the two Michigan crews, ordered the race to be rowed over again by the Hilsdales, the Mutuals and the Elizabeths. It was won in splendid style by the Hilsdales, with the Mutuals of Albany second, and the Elizabeths third. The Hillsdales won in the extraordinary time of 8 minutes 323, seconds, being three seconds better than the best time made yesterday.

The races at Lake George next week, for which most of these crews are entered, and where the only real inter-collegiate contest will take place, promise to be extremely interesting. Cornell, which is supposed to be the fastest college crew in the country, will there have a chance to try conclusions with Columbia and Weslevan, and the best judges anticipate a good deal of pleasure from this one race, independently of all the others.

NIGHT WORK IN MILLS RISKY. was general uncertainty as to who would win it.

NIGHT WORK IN MILLS RISKY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 .- A meeting of representatives of all the manufacturers' mutual insurance ompanies of the country was held here to-day, to consider the question of insuring mills that wish to run all night. Colonel Thomas J. Borden, of Fall River, presided. After some mil much beyond the usual hours renders the risk extra hazardous, and is therefore not mutual; that a portion— not large—of machinery in any establishment may be operated extra hours for the purpose only of equalizing the work, in which case an equitable horease of pre-mium and amount at rick at special rates should be agreed upon. discussion resolutions were passed that to run an entire